# CITY WAIFS IN KANSAS HOMES

CONTRAST BETWEEN PAST AND PRESENT. AN OFFICIAL REPORT TO THE CHILDREN'S AID SO-CIRTY CONCERNING SOME OF THE CHILDREN SENT WEST BY MR. WHITELAW REID.

The following report of the work done in Kansas by the late Mr. J. P. Brace, of the New-York Children's Aid Society, has recently been made by Mr. Schlegel, an experienced agent. Such erroneous statements have been circulated by ill-informed persons as to the character and record of the children sent from city streets to Western homes that this report or children sent to Kansas, through the society, by Mr. Whitelaw Reid, will be read with pleasure by all who are interested in the work. In order to make the improvement in the condition and prospects of the children named below more apparent, this latest report made by Mr. Scolegel to the society concerning each child is followed in solid type within brackets by the account of the same child published by THE TRIBUNE at the time of his or her departure from New-York for a Westera home. In two or three instances the previous history of a child was not given at that time for prudential reasons.

MR. SCHLEGEL'S REPORT.

After having spent four weeks in Wisconsin assisting Mr. Fry in visiting the children placed out in that State, I started for Kansas, where several hundred children have been located during the past few years, a large proportion of whom were sent through the generosity of Whitelaw Reid. I spent there some three weeks, during which time I visited a large number of the children in their homes, and obtained trustworthy information in regard to many others. I found, as is often the case, that many of the larger boys had changed about a good deal, and some had returned to New-York, but the majority are still in the State, and as a general thing

In a conversation with the Rev. J. G. Dougherty, of Ottawa, Kan., who has devoted much of his valuable time in looking after the interests of the children, and through whose efforts the late J. P. Brace was enabled place hundreds of children in good homes in Kausas, he assured me that beyond the possibility of a doubt, of the 400 children or thereabouts placed in his section, fully 80 per cent have remained in the State and are giving entire satisfaction. It is a fact worthy of note that out of the hundreds sent to Kansas, only a single boy has found his way to the State Reform School, and this boy was not committed for any crime; he had left the place provided for him and wandered about town for awhile and then applied to a lady in Ottawa who secured his admission to the school. His record while there has been good and I have arranged for his discharge, and he

will be provided with another home.

It does not follow that when a boy leaves the place rovided for him he of necessity returns to New-York. Before starting out with my visiting, I was often in-formed in town that all the large boys had left and returned to New-York, yet before my day's work was over I had the satisfaction of seeing numbers of the boys themselves on farms several miles from where they had been placed by the agent, and received authentic information concerning many others. As an instance, on my first visit to Ottawa I was informed that Fred H., one of the large boys sent to that place through the kindness of Mr. Reid, had worked about town for a while and had

finally disappeared.

When I returned to Ottawa a few days later, I learned that Fred had been to town that very day. He has been employed in a furniture factory for the past two years, and is earning good wages. His object in coming to town was to confer with Mr. Dougherty in regard to purchasing- some town lots, paying part cash and the

balance in monthly instalments.

Hirsch, Frederick, is a burly German lad of sixteen, strong and healthy. He has always lived in New-York except for about a year, when he was employed on a farm at Newtown, L. I. His parents are both living, but his mother is crazy and has been for ten years in the Flatbush Insane Asylum. His father is a maker of doctor's instruments, but is unable to provide for his support. He has worked for a butcher and also in a bakery, but has been for some time out of employment.)

Another similar case is that of Jimmy F., age fifteen, merly a bootblack, from our Thirty-fifth-st. lodging-use. The man with whom he was placed died a short time after, and I was informed the boy had disappeared from the neighborhood. I found him, however, on Mr. T.'s farm a few miles from town. He was at the plough when I called, and a perfect picture of a Western farmer. He has \$50 in the bank, and is earning \$10 per month and his board. He has an excellent reputation, and i very well thought of by Mr. T., and will undoubtedly do

FINLEY, JAMES, has already begun a partial literary career. He has been employed evenings from 7 to 9 to read to a gentleman of this city, who has lost his eyesight. He is thirteen years old, and has supported himself for four years. His parents are both dead. He has always lived in New York and Brooslyn and has worked in a paper factors.]

Two other boys, Christie R., and John M., I found a number of miles from where they were placed by Mr. Brace. Christic is now working near Princeton, has saved \$200 and loaned it out at a high rate of interest; his reputation in the neighborhood is excellent, and he is doing exceedingly well.

Is doing exceedingly well.

[REEK, Christie, is a boy of seventeen. His father is living in this city, but does not care for him, and he prefers to look out for himself. He left home six years ago and worked for five years on a farm in Putnam County. He left the farm last May, he says, because he wanted to go further West. He came to New-York, and has worked here as a nutner and in a soap factory. His father is a cabinet-maker by trade, but is a dissolute man and cannot obtain steady employment.

He too has saved some money and has it out at interest These few cases will illustrate a score of others on my book, where they leave their first places and secure others. One of the first cases I visited was little Otto S., placed in the family of Mr. J. D., at Media, Kan. Otto was an orbian when he left New-York, but has a step-father and step-mother. He did not know his age, but looked about six. He bore the marks of ill-treatment received at the hands of his step-mother, who, he says, hit him or the head with a poker. He has been hard to manage, and Mr. D, has written to us to take him away. I called prepared to remove the child, but Mrs. D., bursting iuto tears, said she could not give him up; he was doing better now and she could not part with him. There is only one little girl in the family, who has become greatly attached to little Otto. He goes to school regularly but does not

to little Otto. He goes to school regularly but does not learn very rapidly.

FCHLEGEL, Otro, age indefinite, said he was six years old, and when asked a moment later said that he was "going on ten." He displayed enough knowledge of city hie to have been entitled to the sam of the two ages given. "My father is a shoemaker," he said, "and tives in Henry-st. I have to go West. My nother says so. I am a naughty boys? I tell lies to my mother and she beats me with a stick. I stole some money one day from my mother, too, and she whipped me. I went to a theatre in the Bowery with part of the money." The boy is small for a child of six years old. Continuing his story he said: "I am going to be a good boy now, but the theatre was nice; the girls danced and the boys sang and the band played. I liked Pacech and Judy the best, but the baby was killed. I bought some candy with some of the money and then I told lies again to my mother. It only cost ten cents to go to the theatre."

James R., a very bright little fellow, age seven, has an excellent home on a large farm at Willow Springs with Mr. J. K. Mr. K. and his wife are kind, generoushearted German people, and have no other children at home. They love Jimmy dearly, and the child them. REGAN, JAMES, a boy of five years, from the House of Industry. His parentage is unknown.]

Mary R. found a good home with Mr. C. B. A., of Lawrence, where there are no other children in the family, and has the very best advantages. Mrs. A. said she could inflict no greater punishment on Mary than to threaten to send her back to New-York. Mr. A., whom I met on the street, said most emphatically : "All the money in New-York would not induce me to give up my

[REYNOLDS, MARY, is seven years o'd. The mother died sons time ago and the father is inefficient and seems to have ceased to care for his child.]

Two little girls, Alice and Bella R , were sent out in this party. Alice has proved a difficult child to manage, and it has been necessary to change her several times but she has an excellent home now with Mrs. La P., of Lawrence, and it is noped, under the kind influence of this good lady and her daughter, will grow up a good and useful woman. The head and body of this poor girl bear the marks of the most inhuman treatment received at the bands of her drunken father, and her New-York life must have been a sad one. Her sister, Bella, has a splended home in the family of Mr. C., where she is fairly idolized. She has received many costly gifts, in cluding a beautiful organ, and is now taking music lessons. She goes to school and is considered an excep-tionally bright scholar.

ROBERTS, ALICE, age ten, was rescued from the cruelty
of an intemperate parent. The child had suffered
from hunger, neglect and homelessness.
ROBERTS, RELLA, a bright child, age six, was saved from
the streets a year ago.

Two other little girls, Ada and Carrie H., also of this party, are permanently established in excellent homes.

Mr. Reid has been exposed to a considerable amount of porty abuse for his kindness to these unfortunate lads. He as devoted much trouble and large expense to giving homes a several hundred of homeless youth, who were cast admit in his city. For this purpose he ampleyed the agency of this coary. But for the final selection of homele by the agency as no way responsible. Yet the happiness and success of less lade will in turn years abundantly reward this greater was triend of the pose.

Ada, with Mr. J. D. F., a merchant in town, is treated most kindly, and the home is all that could be desired. When she first came here she could read but little, but now reads nicely in the Third Reader. She also takes music lessons and is making rapid progress. Mr. and Mrs. F. have no other children, and love this little girl dearly, and do all in their power to make her hap; y. Carrie H., her sister, is with Mrs. D. A., of N. Lawrence,

and equally well cared for.

[Honton, Ada, age six, is of Canadian birth. Her father is out of employment. As he had no home, he took her and her sister to the Children's Ald society to be furnished with homes in the West.

HORTON, CARRIE, age four, is a sister of Ada.] Edward F., an English boy, who came to New-York. and when placed in our care was penniless and friend-less, has a good home with Mr. Leroy D., at Hartford. Mr. D. has promised to give him an interest in the farm if he remains till of age. James D., his companion, who came over from England with him, is also in this vicin ity, but has been changing about considerably. He nformed me, however, that he had hired out for the

coming season and meant to do better.

IFAUSSETT, EDWARD, age fourteen, is one of four boys born in England, who arrived in this country on May 4. His father died last August and had been in the English Army for twenty years. His mother has been dead four years. "I have been in the Government school at Bristol, England, since my father died," he said. "I used to work there, doing such things as cutting wood, driving horses and sowing seed in the garden. I was sent to Canada by the English Government. I sailed on the Somerast, but for some reason the captain didn't land at Canada and I was left at Castle Garden and was taken in charge by the Children's Aid Society. I have heard a great deal about the West and I can do. I don't want to go back to England. I have two sisters in Bristol who are servants. They have no way of taking care of me and I can't make a living there myself. There is nothing I would like better than to be a farmer. My mother was a Protestant. I was brought up in St. Micheck's Protestant Church in Bristol City.'

Charley D. lives with Mr. Lyman F., at Neoska, and

has a splendid home and is kindly cared for. Georgie R. has as good a home as could be found anywhere, with Mr. W. E. M., a wealthy gentleman near Strawn. Georgie has his own little pony and seems perfectly happy in his new home. His brother Tommy is kindly cared for in the family of Mr. T. C., who are now in Illinois. Norman H. is also very happily located in the family

of Mr. J. H. C., at Americus, and has taken his place as their son. Mr. C. always brings his little boy with him when he comes to town, and is very proud of him.

(HARREY, NORMAN, a little boy four years old, has been at the Nursery at West New Brigaton for two years. He is a rosy-checked cuild.) Johnny S. was placed with Mr. George F., of Lawrence. Mr. F. did not want to take a child, but was persuaded to do so by his daughter. Mr. F. sends him to school,

and he gets along nicely with his studies. Johnny is as happy as can be, and Mr. F. could not now be induced to give him up. [Selig, John, aged seven. Both of this child's parents are intemperate and abusive.]

Ronald G., one of the large boys, is also employed by Mr. F., and earning \$25 per month and his board. He is a fine young man, trusty and of good habits.

[GORDON, RONALD, sixteen years old, is an American by birth, and an orphan.] Edward G., his brother, who came out two years pretions, changed about and is now working in Kansas

City. [GORDON, EDWARD, a boy ten years old, from the Brook-lyn Orphan Asylum.]

Ambrose B., a mischievous little fellow, age six, was first placed with Mr. Van H., who thought he would be unable to manage him, and another home was found for him in the family of Mr. J. W. M., where he is doing much better. At times, however, he is still inclined to be disobedient. A short time ago he went into a bog after having been cautioned not to do so. He soon found himself sinking into the mud, and screamed for help. When taken out and asked why he had cried so, he replied. "I have been such a naughty boy I thought I was going right down into the place where bad boys go." [BARTH, AMBROSE, is a child from the Home for the Friendless.]

Robert H., one of the Eleventh Street Lodging House oys, still remains in the excellent home of Dr. H., near Lawrence. He was careless at first, and the doctor was nclined to give him up. He has greatly improved, however, and works very faithfully. Robert says he has no

desire to return to New York.

[HOYT, ROBERT, age thirteen, was born in Holyhead, England. His parents are dead and he has no relatives in this country of whom he has any knowledge. His history is not unlike that of many boys who are seen ground the ferries. He said: "Since I came to New York three years ago I have done anothing I could do. I have carried bundles at Fulton Ferry, sometimes getting 5 or 10 cents, but more times getting a cross look from a rich woman and a 'get out of the way.' I'd wait till size got away and then I'd cone back and offer to carry a parcel for some one else. And then I sold evening papers around the Ferry. If I got 'stuck,' as I'dd once lina while, I would try to see! them off two for a cent. If I did not I would have to go without my supper and then sleep in a hallway or a waron." The boy's pincuest checks and weak voice showed plainly the privations he had suffered.

John G. still lives with Mr. John B., near Ottawa, and is doing splendidly. He owns a horse, a cow, and the produce of twenty acres, valued in all at over \$300, and was on a visit to New-York a short time ago. (Other

This then is a brief account of these children, and I have as many more on my list who are doing well. Our rec-ords have accountso! scores of others located in the State of Kansas, who are growing up self-supporting and respected citizens. We have had failures, it is true, but they have been more than counterbalanced by our abundant successes. In Lawrence and vicinity, where, within the past two years, some eighty candren have been placed, fully seventy are in their places or in the vicinity, and doing well; some have returned, but have left a good name behind them, and only a single case of disnonesty is

This surely looks as if our labors in the State of Kansas

Respectfully submitted,

A. Schlegel, Agest.

Laierence, Kan., May 2, 1883.

THE CRIMINAL CLASSES OF AMERICA.

NOTES OF AN ENGLISH VISITOR-POINTS OF DIFFER-ENCE BETWEEN LONDON AND NEW-YORK,

To the Editor of The Tribune.

all their best work in this line for exportation.

SIR: There is a tendency among New-Yorkers to overrate considerably the excellence of their criminal classes. That a great deal of crime is achieved in the United States, some of it showing a high order of ntelligence, it would be absurd to dany. But a careful investigation of the facts and statistics has convinced me that the habit, so widely prevalent in the Old World, of immediately, and as a matter of course, assigning an American origin to any breach of the law of conspicuous audacity, is ill-founded; unless, indeed, Americans keep

For my part, I must confess to being dis-appointed with the criminality of New-York. It fails short of my expectations in many respects, and one point in which it appears to me pecu-liarly inadequate is in the matter of burgiary. The system of burgling in New-York strikes a stranger as curiously rough and incomplete-an imperfection which seems the more surprising as there is so much that is valuable lying about to be stolen. There are now and then doubtless occasional master-pieces in the way of house-breaking and sneak-thieving as artistic in their way as that "unfinished design" (which De Quincey mentions) "for nurdering a man with a pair of dumb-bells," and bespeaking great natural aptitude as well as careful training in their authors. Half a dozen first-class marksmen, however, do not make an efficient rifle corps; and, as a whole, the burglary service here is unfinished and shows a lack of organization which has been over-come in European capitals. One instance will serve to illustrate my meaning. It is only a few weeks since the morning papers announced that a case of jewelry had been left on the sidewalk in Broadway all night unguarded, and had never been broken into. Now this would never be permitted in London, for ex ample, any more than the rows of earts, which line some of the streets of this city every night, would be some of the streets of this city every night, which callowed to remain there in London without every part of them which could be taken to pieces being taken to pieces and stolen before morning. Even if they were comparatively worthless and only good for firewood, none the less would they be stolen. The force is too well organized to suffer itself to be discredited by overlooking even the least profitable article of plunder.

There is, bowever, one point in which I am assured America is far in advance of the Old World; but her again New-York is said to be behind some of the other large cities in the United States. I refer to the co-operation of the police with the criminals. The golden rule of "setting a thief to catch a thief" is, I am given to understand, widely observed here, whereas in England the authorities give the preference to men of high moral character for vacancies in the police force. If, however, this good feeling and solidarity do exist between the burglars and the constables, it is a sign of great promise and would seem to indicate that when the States have grown older and have been able to devote the necessary time to perfecting this along with their other as yet inchoate organizations, the criminal classes of America ought to take a very high rank among those of the world. The union of these two classes affords a wider and firmer basis to work upon, which ought to give you an immense advantage over other

countries which have been less thoughtful in laying their foundations.

There is, moreover, one other branch of the, antilegal industries which has been brought to a state of perfection quite unknown on the other side of the Allande. The "confidence trick" is known in England, and to a certain extent its merits are appreciated as an easy and lucrative method of frand. I have no doubt that it originated on English race-courses. But Just as the chrysanthemum was known and cultivated for centuries in China (and the Cainese have always prided themselves above all things on their skill in gardening, and yet remained a mere daily to the end of fust time, having eventually to be taken in hand by English botanists, when it developed into the blossom of a myrnad varieties which it is to-day—so it is with the confidence trick. The soil of England is too worn out and the limit of an island, perhaps, too narrow for it to attain growth. Transplanted to the tresher soil and freer air of America, it has flourished to a luxuriance hitherto undreamed of. It has immediately grown to gigantic proportions—a very Jack's bean-stalk; and it is some time before an Englishman coming out here can grasp the splendid conception in its entirety. Defaulting, which is only one off-shoet from the ectif per side of a state. Treasurer, alone supplies ample matter for prolonged study, and not an Englishman, however patroite, but will candidly concede the interiority of his countrymen in this method of swinding. It would be an endess task, however, to enumerate all the forms with which the Protean trick has invested itself, but frem the benome man who filess his livelihood by cents from unwary foreigners to the colossal speculator who nets thours and so of dollars at a hall, every practitioner shows an uncommon degree of excellence, and the reason of the success of this one species of crime is easily explainable. Unlike burgiary, it does not rely upon organization. There is no occassity for mapping out districts, and the few people, each job is a countries which n ave been less thoughtful in laying

#### THE COURTS.

THE REVOCATION OF A WILL DENIED.

An application was before the Surrogate of Westehester County yesterday to revoke the will of Mrs. Desire A. Clapp, wife of George H. Clapp, of East Chester, who was named as executor in her will. Her estate, real and personal, was worth several millions of dollars. See left no descendants, but of next of kin two aunts, an uncle and several first cousins. The will was duly proved and admitted to probate November 17, 1881. On No-vember 6, 1882, James Pryor, uncle, and John S. Rapelye, a first cousin, filed a petition praying for the revoca-tion of the probate of the will. Citation was issued February 21, 1883, and served two days later. The citation, it is said, contained the names of all the persons to be cited, but the copies made under the direction of the petitioners contained each only the name of the person on whom it was served.

J. W. Howe and Joseph H. Choate, who appeared for J. W. Howe and Joseph H. Choate, who appeared for the executor, moved to dismiss the proceedings, because of irregularities in the copies of the citation, because the citation was not served within the time limited by section 2,517 of the Code, and because the petitioners had no interest in the matter. Ethan Alica, Joseph S. Wood and Knor & Woodward, who appeared for the petitioners, opposed the motion.

Surrogate Coffia stated that the petitions in this matter were filed November 6, 1882, but the citation was not lasted until February 21, 18-3, nor was it served on any person until two days after ward. This was about one hundred days after the filing of the petition, while a citation issued upon the presentation must be served within sixty days thereafter, upon one or more of the persons. He therefore dismissed the proceedings.

THE TEARLE DIVORCE SUIT.

Argument was had yesterday before Justice Culled in the Supreme Court, Chambers, on the motion to confirm the report of the referee in the suit brought by Mrs. Mary Alice Tearle against her husband, George Osmend Tearle, for an absolute divorce. The referee reported that the material allegations of the complaint had been proved and that Mrs. Tearle was entitled to an absolute divorce. He also reported that Mr. Tearle's income was about \$0,000 a year. Mrs. Tearle's attorney math' ained that Mr. Tearle could well afford to pay one-half of this amount to Mrs. Tearle as allmony, and also the sum of amount to Mrs. Tearle as alimony, and also the sun of \$1,000 as counsel fee. On the part of Mr. Tearle it was argued that the amount of alimony favored by the reference was grossly excessive. Mr. rearle's income, it was said, was uncertain in its sources and forcuniting in its amount, and especially so since the publicity in regard to his domeste irregularities which mad occu occasioned by the diverce suit. The soun of \$1,400 a year would be in ample allowance for Mrs. Tearle, and quite as much as she had ever enjoyed, or at least quite as much as she had ever received from Mr. fearle. Decision was reserved.

## RELEASED FROM AN ASYLUM.

Justice Callen yesterday in the Supreme Court, Chambers, made an order releasing James 8. Harlord from the assium on Ward's Island, where he has been confined as a lunatic since Angule, 1881. It is asserted that Mr. Harford was sent to the asylum waile temporarily suffering from an attack of delirion asylum no payshema examined him. Justice Culica requested Dr. Whitem Dwyer to examine Mr. Harford and pased his order of Dr. Dwyer's report. It is also charged that the authorities of the asylum had refused to allow any offiside paysician focus out Mr. Harford threatens a suit to recover damages for his alleged wrong all detention in the asylum.

## COURT CALENDARS-JULY 19.

SUPREME COURT - CHAMBERS - Defore Cullen, J. - Nos. 37, 50 to 177 inclusive, 127, 133, 134, 137, 143, 144, 149, 152, 170, 177, 170, 183, 184, 189, 181, 173, 174, 274, 274, 273, 273, 274, 274, 275, 275, SUPREME SOURT - SPECIAL TERM - Before Doubline J. - No day calendar, SURBOARTS COURT - Before Rolling, S. - Contested will of Ediza B. Beckett.
SUPREME COURT - SPECIAL TERM - Before Ingraham J. - No day calendar. SUPERIOR OFFICE SPECIAL TERM Before J. P. Daly J. No day catendar.

## PARIS GREEN NOT EFFECTIVE.

Joseph Monhein, age twenty-seven, of No.155 First-ave., attempted to commit suicide Tuesday night by taking Paris green. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital as a prisoner, and restoratives were successinily applied.

## THE PETROLEUM MARKET.

NEW-YORK, July 18. The feature of the petroleum speculation o-day-was the enormous transactions. The aggregat sales at the two New-York Exchanges were almost equal to a week's business in dull times. Of course a considerable part of the business represents simply the specuwiping out or adding to of paper profits for the room traders who operate only for the changes of the day. But allowing for that element, the transactions represent to a large degree the actual liquidation of im portant accounts on both sides of the market. Large purchases also are being made for investment. Prices were mildly variable from beginning to end; the extreme range was beginning to end; the extreme range was 4½ cents per barrel. After an opening at \$1.01% \$1.01½, the lowest price-97% was reached before noon; in spite of the afternoon rally the price frequently dipped below the dollar mack. The close was excited at \$1.00%.

The range of prices and the total dealings to-day were BE FORDOWS:

Opening 101% 1015
Highest 101% 1015
Lowest 1074 100%
Final 100% 100% 100%
Sales, bibs. 12,922,909 5,464,009
Clearance, year-ray 6,682,909 5,102,000

There is no important change in the refined oil market. COTTON MARKETS-BY TELEGRAPH. LIVERPOOL July 18, -12:30 s. m.—Cotton casien: Miadina Chian Chian

dull.

Livespool. July 18.—1.30 p. m.—Uotton—The saiss of the day included 6.550 bales. American.

Livespool. July 18.—1.00 p. m.—Cotton—Futures—Unlands Low Middling clause, september and October delivery. 50°a,d.; 60. October and November delivery. 50°a,d.; 60. October and November and December delivery. 50°a,d.; 60. November and December delivery. 50°a,d.; 60. Pobrusary and March delivery. 50°a,d.; 70. The said september and January delivery. 50°a,d.; 60. Fobrusary and March delivery. 50°a,d.; 70. Pobrusary and January and March delivery. 50°a,d.; 70. Pobrusary and January. 50°a,d.; 70. Pobrusary. 50°a,d.; 70. Pobrusary. 50°a,d.; 70. Pobrusary. 50°a,d.; 70. Pobrusary. 50°a,d.; 70°a,d.; 70°a,d.;

## THE MONEY MARKET.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE. JULY 18, 1883.

THE GENERAL LIST.

1 Actual Saist | Closing |

University of		Account Sales		Bids.		A CONTRACTOR OF THE CONTRACTOR	
Name.	O'p'g.	Low't	H'g't.	Pinal.	Bid.	Ank'd	Sold.
Atch.To.& S.F.	824	824	824	824	190	2.50	10
B. Air L. pret		821g 611s	821 <sub>9</sub> 577	8239 6778	81 % 57%	83 58	7,540
Can. South	5914	59%	*5642	DV7-341	674	5720	7,850
Centralof N.J.	86%	86%	K65	Millet	86 W	86%	4.100
Cent. Pac	72	72	714	714	7149	73.0	3,350
Ches. & Ohio	2014	2014	29%	16	25 %	1734	100
C. & O. lat pref	1284	125%	1974	1270	127 4	1273	3,630
C. M. & St. P.	102%	103	1024	10232	102%	1025	10,650
Do nref	111849	1184		118	118	1184	200
C.St. P., M &O.,	103	103	103	103	102 2	1034	200
CSLPM&O.prf	1224	1293	1224	122%	1224	12212	94.5
C. B. & Q C. R. I. & P C. C. C. & I Det. L. & W D. & H. Canal.	12114	121 b	121 49	1214	1214	122	400
C. C. C. & I	71	71	70	70	7019	71	750
Det. L. & W	124 %	124 4	123	109	108 4	123%	63,455
		41	40	4014	40%	40%	5,105
E.T.Va.&G. prf.	H b	Sla	84	810	12.1.	84	1,300 2,200
E.T. V.&G. prf.	16%	T17%	16	1774	1:0	1742	2,200
Ill. Cont.	1824	1324	182%	132 g	130	131 5	485
I. B. & W	2414	2514	28	5214	2736	1215 49	226
Lake Shore	10710	1117 12	10034	1063	Inno.	106%	11.670
LORG INIADO	1000	7812	7812	784	78% 49%	86	100
Louis & Sash.	Date		41/19 39	497 <sub>8</sub>	417	50 41	6,600
Much Cen	891	8334	187.4	877	87%	SH	9,700
M. & St. L.	2414	2414	2/4	24	23	24 4	300
M. & St. Lprt.	61119	61	501-	502	51	53	400
M. K. & I	281	284	27% 100%	10034	28 100%	28%	4.150 2.900
N. V Central	115%	1154	114	1147	11434	1147	21,685
Men. & Char. M. & St. L. M. A. & T. Mo. Pac. N. Y. Central N. Y. & St. L. N. Y. L. E. & W. Do pref. N. Y. U. & W. Nor. Pac. Do oret.	10%	10%	10%	1014	10%	1010	330
N. Y L. E. & W.	150	No 7	35%	350	354	35%	13,400
Do pref	76	76	76	76	247	784	300
Nor Pac	484	487 860	481	4830	4800	4+1-	9,700
Do orel	86 4	860°	85%	MALL	86	861a	10,375
		390.5		90%	91	86 kg	100 200
Oregon Imp.	31.	81	90%	774	8	NI.	2.569
Ohio & Miss.	3334	34	1 3334	3525 Apr	33	3 11	700
Ore, Trans	.1 80%	1 100 %	79%	797	795	7.1174	8,360
		18	18 55%	00 4	17 kg	18	110
Phil.& Read	1304	1804	130%	13019	1284	1204	1,800
Rich & Dan	891	1514	2583	614	61	62	7,650
Phil.de Read P.P. Car Co Rich, & Dan R. & W P	29%	3.3 4	255174	30	304	.::	1,000
		184	174	177a 30	177g	32	100
8. L. & S. F. or	52	52	54	52	514		100
		934	931	9.00	92	94	100
6t. P. & D	37	37	37	37		124	300
St. P. M. & M.	106	345	106	106%	106 %	107	6,995
Conon Pac	924	93	921	84	1921		8.790
Wabnab	764		Charles 1.	26%	26 %	26%	2,700
Do. pret	42 67 4	621 67-	413	41 4	417	414	2,700
St. P. & D.  st. P. M. & M.  I'ex. & Pac.  Umon Pac.  Wabnab.  Oo. pret.  Amer. Cable.  Bank & Mer.  k. U. Pet.  Adams Ex.  Am. Ex.	121	121	121	121	120	122	80
A U Tol	803	MG1,	79%	HU	797	80	18,462
Adams Ex.	1345	1344	134 4	1344	134	135	50
Am. Ex	188	HIS	, HH	HIR	HS	90	10
U. S. Ex	624	624	624	624	150	63	80
U. S. Ex	1214	121 4	37	1377.14	120	374	400
Col. Coal & L.	48 158	49.5	74.	1000	26 %	275	200
	28	294	27.50	47.10	60.70	27.70	201711
Quiexailver	4.0	28	27 19	775	6	9	200

\* 56 seller 60 days. † 86% seller 60 days. ‡ 58 seller 60 days. GOVERNMENTS. U S 48 Registered...... 10.000....

BONDS AND BANK STOCKS. Wall St N Bank | Mo Kan & Tex con | Richmond & D d'bt

4	20 105	74	30,0006534
ı	Atlantic and P me	1,006 109	15,00066
ı	40,00031	Mil L S & W lat	Tex Pacific inc L.G.
1	5,000 314	6,000 101 4	15.00060
ı		N Y Cent Ext be	1.00060%
ı	15,00031		8,000 50 %
0	Ches and Ohio 1st	1,000 1051	Terms Pacific 1st
ı	series B	N Y & Texas Land	
П	6.0009119	Berip	R G div
	4,000 91%	1.200 35%	10,000 82
	C Pacific Gold Bds	N Y W S & B lat	5.000 824
	4,000 11119	NYWHARIA	3,000823
	5,000 1110	37.00074	5,000 8219
	Den & R G lat con	15,00074	2,00082
	11,00090	1,000 74 %	Union Pac let M
	E Tenn Va & Ga 50	5.000	1,000 1125
	20.000 78%	25,000 74 %	7,000 1124
	2.000 74	4.000	Chic & E III 1st
	2,000	2.000 74	2,00097
	10,00033	2.000 737	Erie 3a mtg
	Fort Worth & Dist	23,000 7=14	2,50095 %
	Port worth & Disc	1,000 735	Mo Kan & Tex
	10,00072	10,09074	Gen intg Ge
	3,00072%	10,000	5,000 81
	2,00072%	4.000 74%	16 (99)
	4,000	20,000	10,00080
	2,000	20.000 74%	NY Lake E. & Wa
	Gulf Col and S Fe	N Y Sus'q & W	New 2d consol
	lat	N Y Sus'q & W	5.000 95%
	1,000 1104	166	5,00095%
	H and Ter C 1st	5,000 80%	No th Paclatreg
	Main line	12,00080	5 000 104 4
	2.000 106-2	1,0008012	North Pac 1st coup
	Ind D and S 1st	4,00080	5.000 104 %
	5.000101	NY Chast List	Oregon imp Co 1st
	Long Island con 5s	2,000 9934	1.000 925
	5,000,98%	10,000 100	East Tenn Div 5a
	Lehigh and Wil	13,000 99%	11,000 94
	Income	North Pac 1st coup	Gal H & H 1st
	2,000 83	3.000 104 4	5,000 72 5
	Metropolitan E 1st	1,000 1044	Ind Bloom & W
	1,000	2,000 104	income
	Mo Kan and T	Oregon Short L 68	20,00041
	gen 6a	36.000, 1003a	Ind B and West 1s
	1,000	1,000 1004	1.00087
		11.000 100 12	N J Cent conv ass
	1,00081	9,000 100%	2 0000 113
	8,000 8034	16,000 100%	Oregon R & Y lat
	Mobile & Ohio ist		1,000 1063
	1,000 105 9	Ohio Central 1st	Ohio Southern 1st
	Milland Mt P 1st	3,00076	2,000 40
	C & Pac Wn div	Rome W & Or	Peoria D.2 Evill 1st
	2.000	68 54 mg	People in a Palli Inc
	6,000	22,00070	1,000 101
U	Mil & S Pi Int Lac	1.000	1,1881, 1000-9
	Division	Rachmon a de 1960	5.000 100
	1,000, 117	Detroit	Titante div bda
	4411 6 4411 6 4116	7 (1 (100)) VISTA	10.494949

CLUSING PRICES OF HOSTON STOCKS.

Treat	ON, W	ducanny, any is, i	-C3 12 1/4N
A & Top. L & 78113   Eastern & E & 5 1 10   1   K &	10110 1110	Yesterday, I NY & N Ong'ai 29'by jot Cobay — 130'g totland nesterfd totland nesterfd totland lesserfd totland lesserfd totland nesterfd totland lesserfd totlan	1504 1504 20 154 45 100 20

CLOSING PRICES OF PHILADELPHIA STOCKS. Reported by JOHN H. DAVIS & Co., 10 Wal

City ds. New 134 Umited Ritt., N I 191 Penusy'va Rail'd 58 Rasding gen'i nat 36% Reading gen'i nat 36% Lehiga '' alley 62% Calawissa, prel. 57 North, Par. com. 45%	192 58% 28% 90% 60% 57%	North Pac oref North Cent. RR. Lehigh Nav. Buff. N. V. & Pa Du. Preferred. Hestonville E. F., Philad'a & Erre.	HG	Asked 60 40 40 20 20
	-			-

WEDNESDAY, July 18-P. M. The Oregon and Transcontinental Company has issued its second annual report for the year ended June 30, 1883. The report begins by a restatement

First—To acquire and hold a controlling interest in the stocks of the Northern Pacific and Oregon Railway and

of the object of its formation, viz. :

stocks of the Northern Pacific and Oregon Railway and Navigation companies.

Second—To promote the company's own interest, as the holder of such stocks, by the creation of such auxiliary systems of railroad, steamship and steamboat lines as would tend to protect and increase the transportation incineses of these two corporations.

Third—To engage in such other commercial and industrial enterprises as would tend to hasten and which the general development of the States and Territories traversed by the Northern Pacific and Oregon Railway and Navigation companies' lines.

The report continues by showing that during the

The report continues by showing that during the last year it successfully increased its capital stocks \$16,240,000, from \$23,760,000 to \$10,000,000. Of the increase in capital stock 50,000 shares or \$5,000,000 was accomplished by an exchange for 50,000 shares, or \$5,000,000 of the preferred stock of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, and the remainder— \$11,240,000—bysales in "large blocks for each to various parties." The price at which the stock

was sold for cash is not stated. The necessities for secreey in the earlier stages of the company are set forth as follows:

the company are set forth as follows:

Your Board deemed it prudent, for the better protection of your own interest as stockholiers, not to promutigate certain details of the financial status of the company, especially as regards its investments during the earlier stages of its existence, and until the success of the enterprise in whose securities our largest investment had been made, viz, the Northern Pacific, was assured by the completion of its main line. As the latter consumnation will be reached in a taw weeks, and as this company has now proved a sanisfactory earning capacity, your Board no ouger see any reason for caution in this respect. You will find, therefore, in the exhibit printed herewith, a statement of the holdings of the company of Northern Pacific and Oregon Railway and Navigation stocks.

The report gives details in regard to purchases. The report gives details in regard to purchases

and construction of branch lines, which are to be "feeders" to its principal interest-the Oregon Railroad and Navigation and the Northern Pacific companies-for which we have not space. The report closes with anticipations of future prosperity

as follows:

The regular quarterly dividends, at the rate of 10 per cent per annum on the company's bolding of Oregon Railway and Navigation stock, to accrue during the current flacal year, will be as follows:

pent flacal year, will be as follows: Aug. 1, 1883, 24 per cent on 19,500 shares. \$226,250 00 Nov. 1, 1883, 24 per cent on 128,535 shares. 321,337 50 Feb. 1, 1884, 25 per cent on 128,535 shares. 321,337 50 May 1, 1884, 25 per cent on 128,535 shares. 321,337 50

May 1, 1884, 2's per cent on 128,035 shares... 321,337 69

Total income... \$1,100,202 50

The Northern Pacific Company accounted to its preferred stockholders for the earnings due to them, on June 30, 1882. There is, therefore, due to the stock the net earnings for the year 1882-83. The main line will be completed and open for general business before October 1. But, assuming that it will be operated as a complete through line only for aline months out of the year ending June 30, 1884, there will be due to the preferred stock, up to the close of our new fiscal year, the net income on the company, less mortgage interest, carned and to be carned during the last fifteen months of the operation of the road as an incompleted line, and during nine months of operation as a completed line, it is understood that the Northern Pacific Company will divide regularly and in money from and after its completion, whatever earnings the preferred stock may be entitled to. We feel, therefore, justified in including 8 per cent on our holding of preferred stock in our esti-

mate of the income to become available during the year ending June 30, 1884.

To sum up the available income and profits for the year 1883-84:

Selance of profits brought forward from last \$2,880,895 03 Dividends on Oregon Railway and Navigation stock 1,190,282 50 Estimated dividends on N. P. preferred stock 1,210,400 00

The company's general balance sheet of June 30 is given as follows:

| Stocks-| 128,536 shares Oregon R'y. & N. Co. stock...| | \$42,613,632 66 | 162,792 shares Nor. Pac. R. Co. com. stock...| 1.521,400 00 .....\$41,092,232.06 Total .... 

Loans One Company
Including advances to N. P. R. Co.
Cash in Bank—
A large portion of this was received from
Northern Pacific Enliroid Company (proceeds of bonds delivered June 30) too late
for use that day
Lands Earned through Construction of Branch
Lines—
433,000 acres at 50 cents 5,181,101 11 216,500 00 Total.....\$59,906,702 81

"The instalment due July 2, \$760,700, was paid on that LIABILITIES. apital stock coluteral trust mortgage bonds...... Reserve— To pay coupons maturing November 1, 1883, May 1 and November 1, 1884, being eighteen months' interest at 6 per cent on \$7,215,000. months in the first state of the July 16.
Losns due by company.

Losus due by company.

Net Income—
After deducting three dividends, including that of July 16, 1883; two years' interest on \$7,215.000; bonds from November 1, 1882, to November 1, 1884, inclusive; difference between subscription price and par on bonds sold, all expenses of management.

LIVE STOCK MARKET.

New York Market Stocks of the Oregon Railway and Navigation and Northern Pacific companies are valued at \$42,613,632, which is about \$4,000,000 greater than the market value of those stocks to-night, and is \$1,000,000 greater than the remaining "net income," \$2,880,895. The gross floating debt of the company on June 30 was \$9,161,457 plus \$1,521,400 still remaining due on 38,035 shares of Oregon Railway and Navigation stock; total \$10,682,857; against this it held as available, cash in bank \$5,181,101 and Northern

Spons floating debt of the company on June 30 was Sp.1014.67 pine \$1.00 s. June 30 was Sp.1014.67 pine \$1.00 s. June 30 was Sp.1014.67 pine \$1.00 s. June 30 was showled at a variable, cash in bank \$5.181.101 and Northern Pacific series valued at \$1.501,800 total, \$6.742.907, leaving a net floating debt of \$3.003.801.

The stock speculation to-day developed the small leak kind of a "brokers' market." In accord with expectations, which were general with local traders, that a "better market" was too be anticipated to day, the opening prices showed gains of heart was specially been been showed to be anticipated to day, the opening prices showed gains of heart was specially been been showed to be anticipated to day, the opening prices showed gains of heart was specially been been showed to be a special with local traders, that a "better market" was too be anticipated to day, the opening prices showed gains of heart was specially been showed and the pain was specially been showed and the prices of the day. During the remaining four hours of business, the market was all and a brunking, and the final prices, although a little better than the lowest, generally show cells on the payment of a floating debt the existence of which heretofore has been storily denied. Delaware, Lackawaman and Western, with transactions in 63.000 shares at 124 degree to the lowest generally show declines withen keroed to the days by strong despite the fact that the company is about to issue \$2,00,000 of adultional stock, to provide the means for the payment of a floating debt the existence of which heretofore has been storily denied. Delaware, Lackawaman and Western, with transactions in 63.000 shares at 124 degree to the light of the days to the prices.

The railroad bond market size that the company is about to issue \$2,00,000 of adultional stock, to provide the means for the payment of a floating debt the existence of which heretofore has been storily denied. Delaware, Lackawaman and Wester to think the prices.

The railroad bond market siz

Bid. A	seet. Bid. Asket.
D 8 58 101	U. S.car 8s. 1835 127 4
U.S. 4 - 1 491, reg. 112 4 4	13% U.s. ourds, 1443121
PLACE AND ADDRESS OF THE PARTY	1 2 To U. S. CHE U. LOTE LAD
U. S. 4 1997, reg. 118 % 1	18% (Q. S. garon 1898, 134
U. 9. 4 1937, cou. 118 % 1	18 C. S. C. T. Gt. 1879 133 034   Dist. Col. 3.638 103 by 11 0b

Susquehanna and Western 6s were steady at 80. Richmond and Danville debentures rose 112 to 66. St. Paul firsts Pacific and Western division were steady at 94, and firsts Wisconsin and Minnesota steady at 94, and firsts Wisconsin and Minnesota division sold at 90. Texas and Pacific Incomes rose \$\frac{3}{4}\$ to 60\frac{3}{6}\$, and closed at 60\frac{1}{8}\$, and firsts Rio Grande division were \$\frac{1}{9}\$ ligher at \$82\frac{1}{4}\$. Northern Pacific firsts were firm at 104\piles 104\piles 2, and Fort Worth and Deaver firsts sold at \$72\piles 72\sigma\$. The Sub-Treasury to-day gained on balance \$166,290, made up by gains of \$34,413 currency and \$131,877 coin. To-day's transactions covered; Recents, \$847.727; payments, \$681,437; carrency balance, \$7.693,884; com balance, \$115,909,858. The money market for call loans ruled easy at \$2\frac{1}{2}\piles 2\$ per cent.

The Clearing-House statement to-day was as follows: Exchanges, \$135,654,691; balances, \$4,854,098.

The gross earnings of the following railroads are

reported: CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN. Number of miles 2.778 3.284 3.580 Second week in July 5415.009 \$431-6.00 \$476.100 Jan. 1 to July 14. 9.910.464 11,489.917 11,732,676 CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL. Number of miles ... 3,803 4,260 4,528 8,500 8,600 4,500 4,500 1,50 ST. LOUIS AND SAN FRANCISCO. Number of miles. 1881. 1882. Number of miles. 507 661 Second week to July \$57,549 863,000 Jan. 1 to July 14 1,671,702 1,637,100 LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE. Number of miles 1,840 2,028 2,071 Second week in July \$183,000 \$235,280 \$247.570 Jan 1 to July 14 5,837,515 6,270,088 6,817.569 LONG ISLAND. NORTHERN PACIFIC.

Number of miles 1881, 1882, 1883, 1.701
Second Week in July \$01.760 \$156,724 \$183,000
Jan. 1 to July 14 1,482.754 EUROPEAN FINANCIAL MARKETS, EUROPEAN FINANCIAL MARKETS,

LONDON, July 18—12:30 p. m.—United States four per
cent bonds, 1214; Atlantic and Geat Western first mortence trustees certinoates, 46%; Eric, 36%; do, second consols, 67 %; New-York Central, 118%; Illinos Central, 136;
Pennarivania Central, 59%; Reading, 28; Mexican Ordinary 1104; New-York, Onlarlo and Western, 26; Milmary 1104; New-York, Onlarlo and Western, 26; Milmary 1104; New-York, Onlarlo and Mextern, 26; Milmary 1104; New-York, Onlarlo and
wannes and St. Fanl Compund, 1044;
LONDON, July 18, 280 n. m.—Parts advices quote three
per cent rentes at 78 trancs 80 centimes for the account.

Har suver is quoted at 50%; pt. per ounce.

LONDON, July 18-4:00 p.m.—India Council bills were a lotted to-day at a decline of \$\frac{1}{16}\text{d}\$, per rupes.

LONDON, July 18-4:00 p.m.—Consols, \$990\_0\$ for money and \$995\_0\$ for the account: Attaute and Great Western free mortgage trustees' certificates, 46%; Eric, 36%; New York Central, \$133\_0\$; Pennsylvania Central, 595\_8 Reading, \$25\_0\$ Mexican Ordinary, \$1105\_0\$; alliwaukoe and St. Paul Common, \$105\_0\$.

The amount of builton gone into the Bank of Rugland on bulance to-day is \$25,000. The amount of bullon cone into the Banz of Engliand on belance to-day is £5,000.

LONDON Sulv 18-4:00 p. mi.—Paris affices quote three per cent rentes at 75 frames 85 centimes for the account and exchange on London at 25 frames 20 goodiness for the contract of the contr

MINES AND MINING.

SALES IT THE MINING EXCHANGE.

Open High Low-Final N. Y. Sierra Grande... Sonora Cou... Standard Con... Suro Tunne...

Total salas for the da \* Seller 10; †seller 30.

CLOSING PRICES OF CALIFORNIA STOCKS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Wednesday, July 18, 1883. | SAN FRANCISCO, Wednesday, July 18, 1865. | SAN FRANCISCO, SAN FRANCISC

Bullion valued at \$16,000 was received in this city yesterday from the mines.

LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Dillenbeck & Dewey and 30 Butterm2lks, 189 ib, at 46.

Wals 1, Kirby & Co. sold: 102 Mixed Calves, 162 ib, at 46.
Wals 1, Kirby & Co. sold: 102 Mixed Calves, 162 ib, at 46.
Wals 1, Kirby & Co. sold: 102 Mixed Calves, 162 ib, at 46.
SHEEP AND LAMBS.—Receipts to day 28 cars, or 6,136 head—27 cars at Jersey City and 6 cars at 60th st. total for the past at days 18, 208 head against 20,345 for the corresponding four days last week. Sheep were in fair demand at along teady prices, but the supply of Lambs was somewhat in excess of the demand and sold slowly at slightly reduced prices. Transactions include Common to Prime Sheep at 4 set of per 10, with 1 car brught by Major Hollis at \$5.35 per 100 fb. Southern Lambs sold at 62 to per 18, and Prime Jersey sold at 84 per 18.
Dillenback & Dewey sold: 30 State Lambs, 67 m, at 740; 10 do, 57 m, at 630; 115 do, 60 m, at 5 be; 144 do, 80 m, at 5 be; 113 m, at 43 55; 121 do, 92 m, at 5 be; 144 do, 80 m, at 5 be; 16 do, 91 m, at 6, and 114 do, 90 m, at 5 be; 144 do, 80 m, at 5 be; 16 do, 62 m, at 6 set, 23 Michigan sheep, 93 m, at 5 be, add 226 do, 90 m, at 5 be; 223 Michigan sheep, 93 m, at 5 be, and 226 do, 90 m, at 84 do.

Hume & Mulien sold 139 Pennsylvania Sheep, 95 m, at

Hume & Mulien sold 139 Pennsylvania Sheep, 95 h, at

2009.858. The money market for cali loans ruled casy at  $2^{10}$ /w2 per cent. 2

The Clearing-House statement to-day was as follows: Exchanges, \$135,654,601; balances, \$4.854,008.

The United States Treasury at Washington to-day received \$456,000 National bank notes for redemination. The customs receipts were \$629.801, and the internal revenue receipts \$234,103.

The foreign exchange markets are without feature and the rates remain steady at unchanged quotations for business as follows: Bankers' bills \$4.834 and \$1.87½ for long and short sterling respectively; 5.22¼ and 5.1834 for frames; 94½ and 90 for receimarks; 3978 and 10½ for guilders.

In London British consols, after opening at last evening's figures, advanced 3.16 to 99 11-16 for money and 997s for account. United States bonds are quoted "unchanged." American railways were irregular but generally higher in response to yesterday's advance in the home markets; otherwise the quotations are without feature. The Bank of England gained £5,000 bullion on balance. At Paris French 3 per cents were up to 78.85 and sight exchange on London was down to 25.26½ frames to the £.

The gross earnings of the following railroads are

LIVE STOCK MARKETS-BY TELEGRAPH.

CHICAGO, July 18.—The Drovers' Journal reports HogsReceipts 9,000 head, shipments 4,400; market brisk and
16c higher. Sales-Good Mixed \$5.95 40. Reavy Packlog and Shipping \$5.30 \$5.55. Light Bacon \$5.40 \$61.5.
Skipk \$3.20 \$5.

Cattle-Receipts 6,500. shipments 3,800; market easier
and fairly active. Sales—Exports \$5.85.856 10. Good to
Choice Shipping Steers \$5.40 \$5.70. Common to Medium
\$4.40 \$5.20.

Sheep—Receipts 490, shipments nil; market steady, bank,
and 20c to 40c higher that last week. Sales—Interior to Pair
\$3.685 20.

Sheep—Receipts 490. shipments nil; market steady, bank,
and 20c to 40c higher that last week. Sales—Interior to Pair
\$3.685 20.

East Lineary. Febra. July 18.—Cattle-Receipts for the
day 1,102; market active. Sales—Prime \$5.75 \$3.5, Fair to
Good \$6:20 \$70.40. Common \$4.20.

Hogs—Receipts for the day 803; market firm on Yorkers
and lower on tops. Sales—Philadelphias \$5.75 \$3.50. Yorkcr\$\$ \$0.20 \$90.

Sheep—Receipts 2.800; market very duil. Sales—Prime \$5.
28 \$2.0. Fair to Good \$4.25 \$4.70. Common \$5.43.

RUFFALO. July 18.—(attle-Receipts to lar 5.45 head,
10tal for week thus far 0,200, for sains time last week 6,000,
consigned through, 124 cars. market steady with a fair demand. Sales—Extra Steers \$2.200 50.

Sheep—Receipts to-day 3,000 back total for the week
thus far 21,000 head; tor ame time last week 10,000 head;
thus far 21,000 head; tor ame time last week 10,000 head;
thus far 11,000 head; tor same time last of one week
thus far 21,000 head; tor same time last of one wanned
through, 50 cars. demand good and prices have advanced.

Sales—Excepts to-day 3,000 sales for week times iar
15,050 head, for same time last of one sons good sheep here.

Sales—Common to Pair \$3.75 \$4.40 no good sheep here.

Sales—Common to Pair \$3.75 \$4.40 no good sheep here.

Sales—Common to Pair \$3.75 \$4.40 no good, hipments
15,000; one-fings scant; good and prices have advanced.

Soles Fair to Good Choice Yorker \$5.90 no, hipments
10.00; one-fings scant; good and prices

The old gentleman who got tripped up while trying to cross the ball-room temarked, as he slowly crawled to a perpendicular, that it was always picasent to be thrown in the company of young people.—Heaton Transcript.